

INCIDENT ORGANIZER



Incident Name	
Protection Identifier and Incident Number <i>(ex: ID-PAF-002301)</i>	
Fire Number/SO #	
Fiscal Code	
Unit	
IC Time & Date	
IC Time & Date	
Containment Date & Time	
Control Date & Time	
Final Size	

DIRECTIONS AND INTENT

MOST INCIDENTS ONLY REQUIRE FILLING OUT THE FIRST FEW PAGES - i.e., TYPE 4 AND 5 INCIDENTS. (In these situations, fill out afterwards when doing your AAR.)

Intended to provide the IC with a format and focal point to begin processing an incident that is emerging. (Start to plan the fight – delegate – instead of fighting the fight and possibly losing your situational awareness as IC.)

Use until an Incident is out or operating on an IAP.

Serves as an Incident Workbook used in conjunction with the Incident Response Pocket Guide, Redbook or Fireline Handbook.

IC Signature:

IC Signature:

Pages IC's will need to Scan and send into Dispatch!

1. Front Cover

1. Page 3, Initial Action Fire Size Up

1. Page 22, Summary of Actions (ICS 214)

RESOURCE SUMMARY

Resource ID	Resource Type	ETA / OS	Arrival Time	# of People	Briefed Y / N	Assignment	Release Time	Request Number

Document Briefing for All Incoming Resources (Use Page 16 of the I.R.P.G.)

INCIDENT OBJECTIVES

Examples: protect structures, keep fire to east of road, river or ridge

1. SAFETY of firefighters and public.

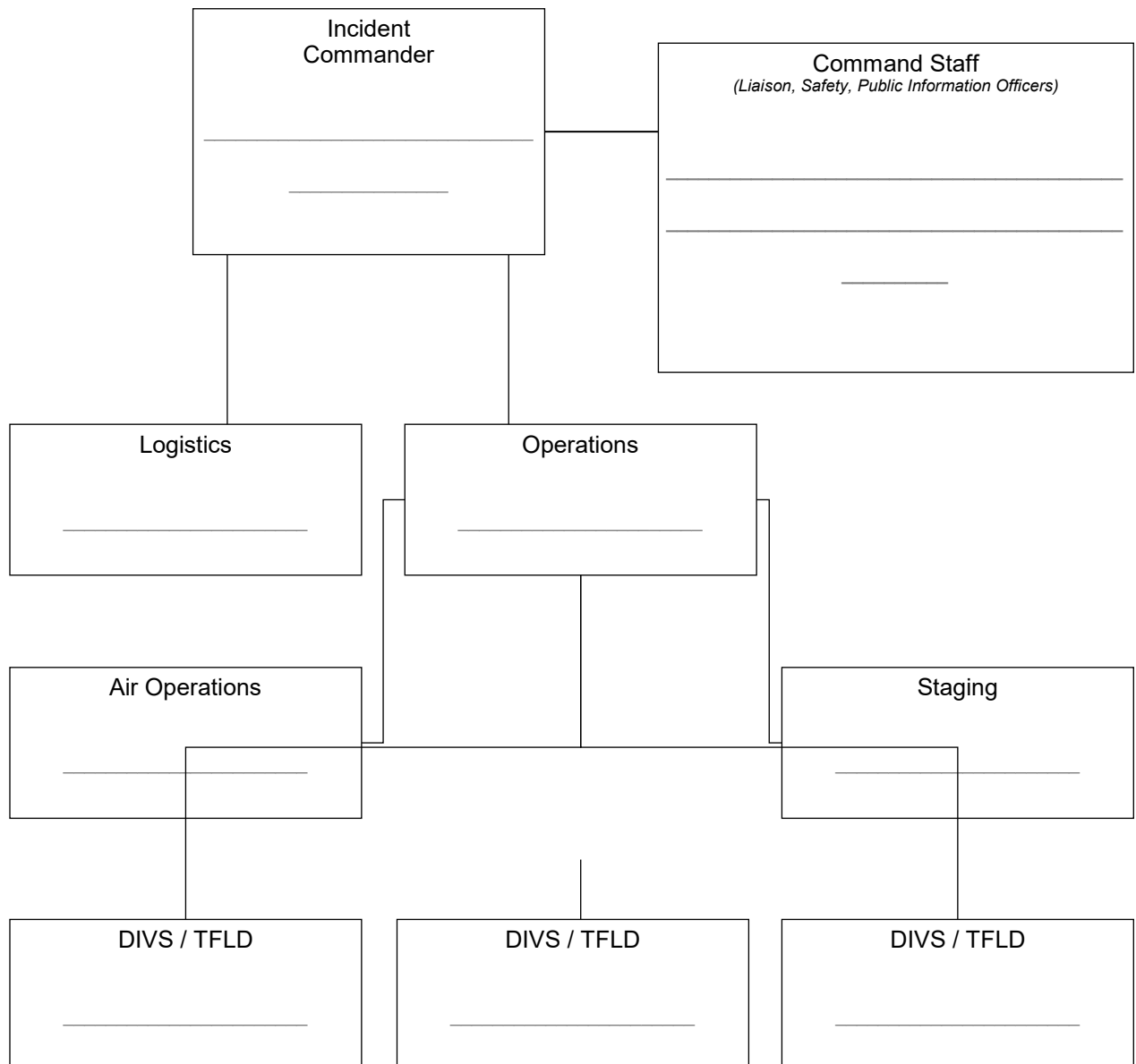
2.

3.

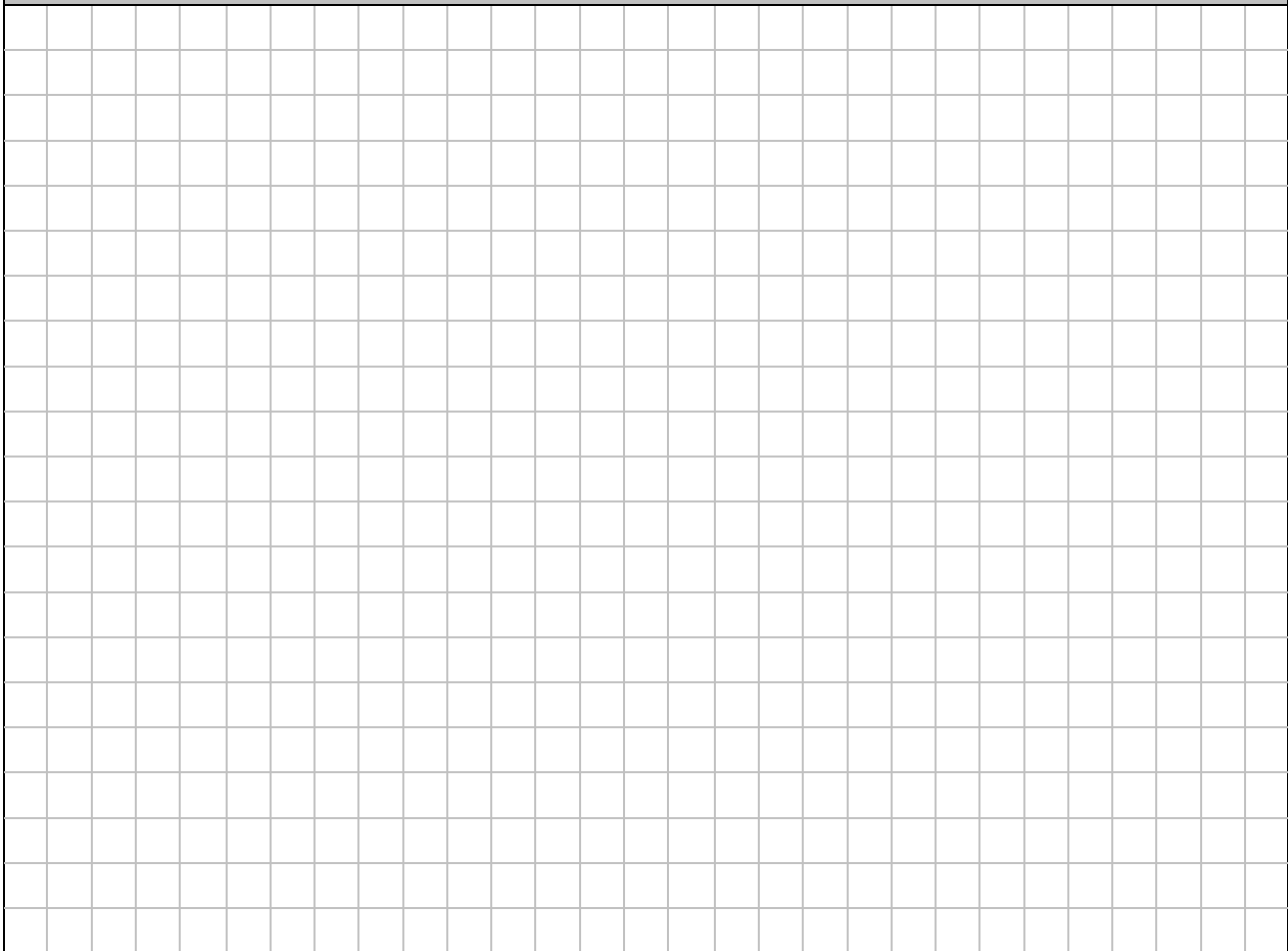
4.

Your goal is to manage the incident and not create another.

INCIDENT ORGANIZATION



MAP SKETCH



Prepared by:

Position:

Date/Time:

All fires over 10 acres need to be GPS'd and the file turned in to your supervisor/duty officer.

RADIO FREQUENCIES

Net	Name/Tone	Frequency
Command		<i>Rx</i>
		<i>Tx</i>
Support/Dispatch		<i>Rx</i>
		<i>Tx</i>
Air-to-Ground		<i>Rx</i>
		<i>Tx</i>
Air-to-Air		<i>Rx</i>
		<i>Tx</i>
Tac 1		<i>Rx</i>
		<i>Tx</i>
Tac 2		<i>Rx</i>
		<i>Tx</i>

NWCG WILDAND FIRE RISK AND COMPLEXITY ASSESSMENT, PMS 236

The NWCG Wildland Fire Risk and Complexity Assessment should be used to evaluate firefighter safety issues, assess risk, and identify the appropriate incident management organization. Determining incident complexity is a subjective process based on examining a combination of indicators or factors. An incident's complexity can change over time; incident managers should periodically re-evaluate incident complexity to ensure that the incident is managed properly with the right resources.

Instructions:

Incident Commanders should complete Part A and Part B and relay this information to the Agency Administrator. If the fire exceeds initial attack or will be managed to accomplish resource management objectives, Incident Commanders should also complete Part C and provide the information to the Agency Administrator.

Part A: Firefighter Safety Assessment

Evaluate the following items, mitigate as necessary, and note any concerns, mitigations, or other information.

Evaluate these items	Concerns, mitigations, notes
Lookouts, Communication, Escape Routes, and Safety Zones (LCES)	
Fire Orders and Watch Out Situations.	
Multiple operational periods have occurred without achieving initial objectives.	
Incident personnel are overextended mentally and/or physically and are affected by cumulative fatigue.	
Communication is ineffective with tactical resources and/or dispatch.	
Operations are at the limit of span of control.	
Aviation operations are complex and/or aviation oversight is lacking.	
Logistical support for the incident is inadequate or difficult.	

Part B: Relative Risk Assessment

Values				Notes/Mitigation
<p><u>B1. Infrastructure/Natural/Cultural Concerns</u> Based on the number and kinds of values to be protected, and the difficulty to protect them, rank this element low, moderate, or high. Considerations: key resources potentially affected by the fire such as urban interface, structures, critical municipal watershed, commercial timber, developments, recreational facilities, power/pipelines, communication sites, highways, potential for evacuation, unique natural resources, special-designation areas, T&E species habitat, cultural sites, and wilderness.</p>	L	M	H	
<p><u>B2. Proximity and Threat of Fire to Values</u> Evaluate the potential threat to values based on their proximity to the fire, and rank this element low, moderate, or high.</p>	L	M	H	
<p><u>B3. Social/Economic Concerns</u> Evaluate the potential impacts of the fire to social and/or economic concerns, and rank this element low, moderate, or high. Considerations: impacts to social or economic concerns of an individual, business, community, or other stakeholder; other fire management jurisdictions; tribal subsistence or gathering of natural resources; air quality regulatory requirements; public tolerance of smoke; and restrictions and/or closures in effect or being considered.</p>	L	M	H	
Hazards				Notes/Mitigation
<p><u>B4. Fuel Conditions</u> Consider fuel conditions ahead of the fire and rank this element low, moderate, or high. Evaluate fuel conditions that exhibit high rate of spread (ROS) and intensity for your area, such as those caused by invasive species or insect/disease outbreaks; continuity of fuels; low fuel moisture</p>	L	M	H	
<p><u>B5. Fire Behavior</u> Evaluate the current fire behavior and rank this element low, moderate, or high. Considerations: intensity; rates of spread; crowning; profuse or long-range spotting.</p>	L	M	H	
<p><u>B6. Potential Fire Growth</u> Evaluate the potential fire growth, and rank this element low, moderate, or high. Considerations: Potential exists for extreme fire behavior (fuel moisture, continuity, winds, etc.); weather forecast indicating no significant relief or worsening conditions; resistance to control.</p>	L	M	H	
Probability				Notes/Mitigation
<p><u>B7. Time of Season</u> Evaluate the potential for a long-duration fire and rank this element low, moderate, or high. Considerations: time remaining until a season ending event.</p>	L	M	H	
<p><u>B8. Barriers to Fire Spread</u> If many natural and/or human-made barriers are present and limiting fire spread, rank this element low. If some barriers are present and limiting fire spread, rank this element moderate. If no barriers are present, rank this element high.</p>	L	M	H	
<p><u>B9. Seasonal Severity</u> Evaluate fire danger indices and rank this element low/moderate, high, or very high/extreme. Considerations: energy release component (ERC); drought status; live and dead fuel moistures; fire danger indices; adjective fire danger rating; preparedness level.</p>	L/M	H	VH/E	
Enter the number of items selected for each column.				

Relative Risk Rating (Select One):

Low	Majority of items are Low, with a few items rated as Moderate and/or High.
Moderate	Majority of items are Moderate, with a few items rated as Low and/or High.
High	Majority of items are High; A few items may be rated as Low or Moderate.

Part C: Organization

Relative Risk Rating (From Part B)					Notes/Mitigation
Select the Relative Risk Rating (from Part B).	N/A	L	M	H	
Implementation Difficulty					Notes/Mitigation
<p><u>C1. Potential Fire Duration</u> Evaluate the estimated length of time that the fire may continue to burn if no action is taken and amount of season remaining. Rank this element low, moderate, or high. Note: This will vary by geographic area.</p>	N/A	L	M	H	
<p><u>C2. Incident Strategies (Course of Action)</u> Evaluate the level of firefighter and aviation exposure required to successfully meet the current strategy and implement the course of action. Rank this element as low, moderate, or high. Considerations: Availability of resources; likelihood that those resources will be effective; exposure of firefighters; reliance on aircraft to accomplish objectives; trigger points clear and defined.</p>	N/A	L	M	H	
<p><u>C3. Functional Concerns</u> Evaluate the need to increase organizational structure to manage the incident adequately and safely, and rank this element N/A (current existing organization doesn't have functional concerns), low (adequate), moderate (some additional support needed), or high (current capability inadequate). Considerations: Incident management functions (logistics, finance, operations, information, planning, safety, and/or specialized personnel/equipment) are inadequate and needed; access to emergency medical services (EMS) support, heavy commitment of local resources to logistical support; ability of local businesses to sustain logistical support; substantial air operation which is not properly staffed; worked multiple operational periods without achieving initial objectives; incident personnel overextended mentally and/or physically; Incident Action Plans, briefings, etc. missing or poorly prepared; performance of firefighting resources affected by cumulative fatigue; and ineffective communications.</p>	N/A	L	M	H	
Socio/Political Concerns					Notes/Mitigation
<p><u>C4. Objective Concerns</u> Evaluate the complexity of the incident objectives and rank this element low, moderate, or high. Considerations: clarity; ability of current organization to accomplish; disagreement among cooperators; tactical/operational restrictions; complex objectives involving multiple focuses; objectives influenced by serious accidents or fatalities.</p>	N/A	L	M	H	
<p><u>C5. External Influences</u> Evaluate the effect external influences will have on how the fire is managed and rank this element low, moderate, or high. Considerations: limited local resources available for initial attack; increasing media involvement, social/print/television media interest; controversial fire policy; threat to safety of visitors from fire and related operations; restrictions and/or closures in effect or being considered; pre-existing controversies/relationships; smoke management problems; sensitive political concerns/interests.</p>	N/A	L	M	H	
<p><u>C6. Ownership Concerns</u> Evaluate the effect ownership/jurisdiction will have on how the fire is managed and rank this element low, moderate, or high. Considerations: disagreements over policy, responsibility, and/or management response; fire burning or threatening more than one jurisdiction; potential for unified command; different or conflicting management objectives; potential for claims (damages); disputes over suppression responsibility.</p>	N/A	L	M	H	
Enter the number of items selected for each column.					

Part C: Organization (continued)

Recommended Organization (Select One):

Type 5	Majority of items rated as N/A; a few items may be rated in other categories.
Type 4	Majority of items rated as Low, with some items rated as N/A, and a few items rated as Moderate or High.
Type 3	Majority of items rated as Moderate, with a few items rated in other categories.
Type 2/CIMT	Majority of items rated as Moderate, with a few items rated as High. Use Part D: Functional Complexity to document the need to increase or reduce capacity/positions.
Type 1/CIMT	Majority of items rated as High; a few items may be rated in other categories. Use Part D: Functional Complexity to document the need to increase or reduce capacity/positions.

Rationale:

Use this section to document the incident management organization for the fire. If the incident management organization is different than the Wildland Fire Risk and Complexity Assessment recommends, document why an alternative organization was selected. Use the Notes/Mitigation column to address mitigation actions for a specific element and include these mitigations in the rationale.

Part D: Functional Complexity

				Notes/Mitigation
<p><u>D1. Functional Complexity - Command</u> Evaluate the need to increase organizational structure of the command staff to manage the incident adequately and safely, and rank the element as low (adequate), moderate (some additional support needed), or high (current capability inadequate). Considerations may include but are not limited to unified command with a large number of jurisdictions involved; elected/appointed governing officials, political organizations and stakeholders require a high level of coordination and communication; extensive community relations; incident personnel overextended mentally and/or physically; remote access and rugged terrain; multiple safety concerns noted in Part A require additional staff to mitigate; performance of firefighting resources affected by cumulative fatigue; pandemic/infectious disease-related issues; ineffective communications; law enforcement needs; evacuated/relocated populations; legislative affairs concerns; extensive cultural factors.</p>	L	M	H	
<p><u>D2. Functional Complexity - Planning</u> Evaluate the need to increase organizational structure of the planning staff to manage the incident adequately and safely, and rank the element as low (adequate), moderate (some additional support needed), or high (current capability inadequate). Continual need for long-term strategic risk complexity assessment; complex operational risk management mitigation; incident action plans, briefings, etc., missing or poorly prepared; extensive number of responders; large electronic documentation package; multiple virtual or remote meetings/briefings to coordinate; complex mapping or situation products required; difficulty obtaining air travel or other demobilization challenges; high volume of extension requests; and/or multiple or complex situation summary reports.</p>	L	M	H	
<p><u>D3. Functional Complexity – Operations/Air Operations</u> Evaluate the need to increase organizational structure of the operations/air operations staff to manage the incident adequately and safely, and rank the element as low (adequate), moderate (some additional support needed), or high (current capability inadequate). Urban interface/intermix requirements; extensive equipment needs; remote access and rugged terrain; supervision requirements to reduce span of control; worked multiple operational periods without achieving initial objectives; unexploded ordnance; environmental/cultural/social/historical concerns; large amount of hazard trees; large initial attack response area; extensive fire area; night operations; substantial air operation and aerial supervision which is not properly staffed; airspace conflicts or impacts to air operations; multiple/overlapping TFRs; military mobilization; and/or national guard personnel and aircraft mobilization.</p>	L	M	H	

					Notes/Mitigation
<p><u>D4. Functional Complexity – Finance</u> Evaluate the need to increase organizational structure of the finance staff to manage the incident adequately and safely, and rank the element as low (adequate), moderate (some additional support needed), or high (current capability inadequate). Large volume of personnel and equipment time; significant amount of incident responders are contractors; complicated cost share methodology with multiple jurisdictions; complexing, merging or multiple incidents; no preestablished or extensive land use agreements; understaffed or no buying team; large scale or long-term financial issues; large finance package; electronic records management; administering or establishing numerous complex contracts; established patterns of injuries/illnesses or tort claims; and/or distributed responders over long distances or remote camps without internet/cell connectivity.</p>		L	M	H	
<p><u>D5. Functional Complexity – Logistics</u> Evaluate the need to increase organizational structure of the logistics staff to manage the incident adequately and safely, and rank the element as low (adequate), moderate (some additional support needed), or high (current capability inadequate). Large number of personnel; multiple bases/camps; remote access; significant need for law enforcement and security; access to emergency medical services (EMS) support; heavy commitment of local resources for logistical support; ability of local businesses to sustain logistical support; telecommunications difficulties; ordering from multiple agencies dispatch centers; supply chain challenges; facilities requirements; and/or remote areas that challenge support needs.</p>		L	M	H	

Name of Incident: _____

Unit(s): _____

Date/Time: _____

Signature of Preparer: _____

INDICATORS OF INCIDENT COMPLEXITY

Common indicators may include the area (location) involved; threat to life, environment, and property; political sensitivity, organizational complexity, jurisdictional boundaries, values at risk, and weather. Most indicators are common to all incidents, but some may be unique to a particular type of incident. The following are common contributing indicators for each of the five complexity types.

Type 5 Incident Complexity Indicators

General Indicators	Span of Control Indicators
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Incident is typically terminated or concluded (objective met) within a short time once resources arrive on scene • For incidents managed for resource objectives, minimal staffing/oversight is required • Resources vary from two to six firefighters • Formal Incident Planning Process not needed • Written Incident Action Plan (IAP) not needed • Minimal effects to population immediately surrounding the incident • Critical Infrastructure, or Key Resources, not adversely affected 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Incident Commander (IC) position filled. • Single resources are directly supervised by the IC. • Command Staff or General Staff positions not needed to reduce workload or span of control.

Type 4 Incident Complexity Indicators

General Indicators	Span of Control Indicators
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Incident objectives are typically met within one operational period once resources arrive on scene, but resources may remain on scene for multiple operational periods. • Multiple resources may be needed. • Resources may require limited logistical support. • Formal incident planning process not needed. • Written IAP not needed. • Limited effects to population surrounding incident. • Critical infrastructure or key resources may be adversely affected, but mitigation measures are uncomplicated and can be implemented within one operational period. • Elected and appointed governing officials, stakeholder groups, and political organizations require little or no interaction. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • IC role filled. • Resources either directly supervised by the IC or supervised through an Incident Command System (ICS) leader position. • Task Forces or Strike Teams may be used to reduce span of control to an acceptable level. • Command staff positions normally not filled to reduce workload or span of control. • General staff position(s) normally not filled to reduce workload or span of control.

Type 3 Incident Complexity Indicators

General Indicators	Span of Control Indicators
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Incident typically extends into multiple operational periods. • Incident objectives usually not met within the first or second operational period. • Resources may need to remain at scene for multiple operational periods, requiring logistical support. • Numerous kinds and types of resources may be required. • Formal incident planning process is initiated and followed. • Written IAP needed for each operational period. • Responders may range up to 200 total personnel. • Incident may require an incident base to provide support. • Population surrounding incident affected. • Critical infrastructure or key resources may be adversely affected and actions to mitigate effects may extend into multiple operational periods. • Elected and appointed governing officials, stakeholder groups, and political organizations require some level of interaction. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • IC role filled. • Numerous resources supervised indirectly through the establishment and expansion of the operations section and its subordinate positions. • Division supervisors, group supervisors, task forces, and strike teams used to reduce span of control to an acceptable level. • Command staff positions may be filled to reduce workload or span of control. • General staff position(s) may be filled to reduce workload or span of control. • ICS functional units may need to be filled to reduce workload.

Type 2 Incident Complexity Indicators

General Indicators	Span of Control Indicators
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Incident displays moderate resistance to stabilization or mitigation and will extend into multiple operational periods covering several days. • Incident objectives usually not met within the first several Operational Periods. • Resources may need to remain at scene for up to 7 days and require complete logistical support. • Numerous kinds and types of resources may be required including many that will trigger a formal demobilization process. • Formal Incident Planning Process is initiated and followed. • Written IAP needed for each Operational Period. • Responders may range from 200 to 500 total. • Incident requires an Incident Base and several other ICS facilities to provide support. • Population surrounding general incident area affected. • Critical Infrastructure or Key Resources may be adversely affected, or possibly destroyed, and actions to mitigate effects may extend into multiple Operational Periods and require considerable coordination. • Elected and appointed governing officials, stakeholder groups, and political organizations require a moderate level of interaction. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • IC role filled. • Large numbers of resources supervised indirectly through the expansion of the Operations Section and its subordinate positions. • Branch Director position(s) may be filled for organizational or span of control purposes. • Division Supervisors, Group Supervisors, Task Forces, and Strike Teams used to reduce span of control. • All Command Staff positions filled. • All General Staff positions filled. • Most ICS functional units filled to reduce workload.

Type 1 Incident Complexity Indicators

General Indicators	Span of Control Indicators
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Incident displays high resistance to stabilization or mitigation and will extend into numerous operational periods covering several days to several weeks. • Incident objectives usually not met within the first several Operational Periods. • Resources may need to remain at scene for up to 14 days, require complete logistical support, and several possible personnel replacements. • Numerous kinds and types of resources may be required, including many that will trigger a formal demobilization process. • Department of Defense (DOD) assets, or other nontraditional agencies, may be involved in the response, requiring close coordination and support. • Complex aviation operations involving multiple aircraft may be involved. • Formal Incident Planning Process is initiated and followed. • Written IAP needed for each Operational Period. • Responders may range from 500 to several thousand total. • Incident requires an Incident Base and numerous other ICS facilities to provide support. • Population surrounding the region or state where the incident occurred is affected. • Numerous Critical Infrastructure or Key Resources adversely affected or destroyed. Actions to mitigate effects will extend into multiple Operational Periods spanning days or weeks and require long-term planning and considerable coordination. • Elected and appointed governing officials, stakeholder groups, and political organizations require a high level of interaction. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • IC role filled. • Large numbers of resources supervised indirectly through the expansion of the Operations Section and its subordinate positions. • Branch Director position(s) may be filled for organizational or span of control purposes. • Division Supervisors, Group Supervisors, Task Forces, and Strike Teams used to reduce span of control. • All Command Staff positions filled, and many include assistants. • All General Staff positions filled, and many include deputy positions. • Most or all ICS functional units filled to reduce workload.

Complex Incident Complexity Indicators

General Indicators	Span of Control Indicators
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Incident displays moderate to high resistance to stabilization or mitigation and will extend into numerous operational periods covering several days to several weeks. • Incident objectives usually not met within the first several Operational Periods. • Resources may need to remain at scene for up to 44 7-21 days, require complete logistical support, and several possible personnel replacements. • Numerous kinds and types of resources may be required, including many that will trigger a formal demobilization process. • Department of Defense (DOD) assets, or other nontraditional agencies, may be involved in the response, requiring close coordination and support. • Complex aviation operations involving multiple aircraft may be involved. • Complex incident and operational risk management mitigation is required. • Formal Incident Planning Process is initiated and followed. • Continual need for long-term strategic risk complexity assessment. • Written IAP needed for each Operational Period. • Responders may range from 500 200 to several thousand total. • Incident requires an Incident Base and numerous other ICS facilities to provide support. • Population surrounding the region or state where the incident occurred is affected. • Numerous Critical Infrastructure or Key Resources adversely affected or destroyed. Actions to mitigate effects will extend into multiple Operational Periods spanning days or weeks and require long-term planning and considerable coordination. • Elected and appointed governing officials, stakeholder groups, and political organizations require a high level of interaction. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • IC role filled. • Large numbers of resources supervised indirectly through the expansion of the Operations Section and its subordinate positions. • Branch Director Position(s) may be filled for organizational or span of control purposes. • Division Supervisors, Group Supervisors, Task Forces, and Strike Teams used to reduce span of control. • All Command Staff positions filled, and many include assistants. • All General Staff positions filled, and many include deputy positions. • Most or all ICS functional units filled to reduce workload.

The *NWCG Wildland Fire Risk and Complexity Assessment*, PMS 236, is developed and maintained by the Incident and Position Standards Committee (IPSC), an entity of the National Wildfire Coordinating Group (NWCG). This publication is available electronically at <https://www.nwcg.gov/publications/236>.

RISK MANAGEMENT

- Maintain your situational awareness.
- Ensure compliance with the 10 Standard Firefighting Orders and LCES.
- Continually monitor the 18 Watch-Out Situations and apply appropriate mitigation.
- As the incident progresses, continually re-evaluate your situation.
- When hazards are identified mitigate them or change tactics and/or strategy.
- Refer to the green pages in the IRPG.

YES	NO	Decision Points
		Controls in place for identified hazards? If no reassess your situation.
		Are selected tactics based on expected fire behavior? If no, reassess your situation.
		Are the current strategy and tactics working? If no, reassess your situation.

INCIDENT RISK ANALYSIS (215a)

Division/Group or Segment	Hazardous Actions or Conditions	Mitigations/Warnings/Remedies	
Operational Period			

SPOT WEATHER OBSERVATION AND FORECAST REQUEST

INCIDENT/PROJECT NAME

LOCATION

Latitude	Longitude	Elevation	
		Top	Bottom
Size (in Acres)	Drainage Name	Aspect	Control Agency

FUELS

Fuel Type	Sheltering		
	Full	Partial	Unsheltered

OBSERVATIONS

Site	Date/Time	Elevation	Winds (Eye-Level)		Temperature		RH	Dew Point (Td)	Sky*	Wx*
			Direction	Speed	Dry Bulb	Wet Bulb				

*Available Selections:
 Sky: Clear, Few, Partly Cloudy, Scattered, Broken, Mostly Cloudy, Overcast, Cloudy
 Wx: Drizzle, Rain, Snow, Ice Pellets, Hail, Mist, Fog, Smoke, Ash, Dust, Sand, Haze, Sea Spray

Request Hysplit

REMARKS

Unless otherwise specified, forecast request will include each of the following: Sky/Weather, Temperature, Humidity, Chance of Wetting Rain (>0.10), Lightening Activity Level, Wind (Eye Level), Mixing Height, Transport Winds, Haines Index, Ventilation Index. **Please inform Forecast Requestor of any items you do not need.**

Forecast Starting: (Date/Time)	Delivery: (Date/Time)	Deliver To: (Email Addresses)	Read Over <input type="checkbox"/> Radio?

DISCUSSION AND OUTLOOK

WORK-REST RATIO DOCUMENTATION WORKSHEET

This worksheet is designed to help the IC document and calculate the amount of rest required to meet the Work/Rest guidelines.

- For every 2 hours of work or travel, provide 1 hour of sleep or rest.
- IC must justify and document work shifts exceeding 16 hours and those that do not meet the 2:1 work/rest guidelines- See below.

Date	Operational Period Start Time	Operational Period Stop Time	Total Hours Worked	Rest Time (Document hours when employee or module rested)

Approval for shift lengths exceeding 16 hours given by:	Date/Time Approval Given:

IC Signature:	Date:

WILDERNESS FIRE CONSIDERATIONS

(Detection and/or IC Dispatch for Wilderness Fires)

Proximity To:				Potential to Escape Wilderness:		Fuel Continuity:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Boundaries • Admin Sites • Private Lands • Old Burns / Barriers 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low • Moderate • High • Unknown 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Open • Broken • Continuous • Dense 			
Primitive Suppression Needs:		Mechanized Suppression Needs:		Resupply:			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gravity Socks • Additional Crosscut Saw • Class 1 Crosscut Faller • Additional FF #: _____ • Additional Food or Water • Other: _____ 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chainsaw • Pump • Bucket / Blivet • Airtanker • Additional Helicopter • Items approved: _____ 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Determine demob method prior to resupply • Consider including net & swivel with order 			
Demob Options:		Trail Conditions:		Distance to Trail:			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Packstock / Walk • Jet Boat • Airstrip • Helispot 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor • Good • Excellent • Trail #: _____ 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 0-1 Miles • 1-3 Miles • >3 Miles 			
Stream Crossings:		Demob Travel Time:		Gear Weight:			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 0-1 • 2-4 • >4 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1-3 Hours • 3-6 Hours • >6 Hours 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 30-50 lbs • 50-100 lbs • >100 lbs 			
Firefighter Condition:		Weather Outlook:					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Good: Needs a day off after IA • Very Good: Day off prior to IA • Unknown 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor: Inclement Wx likely • Good: Expected to remain favorable • Excellent: High pressure dominating • Unknown 					
Recommended Demob Based on FF Condition, Distance, Terrain, and Travel Times:							
Pack stock/Walk		<i>Inform Dispatch: Gear Pick Up Point and Travel Time</i>					
Trail		<i>Inform Dispatch: Trail Information and Estimated Travel Time</i>					
Jet Boat		<i>Inform Dispatch: Travel Time to Pick Up Point</i>					
Aerial		<i>Inform Dispatch: Helispot or Airstrip Location</i>					
Recommended Demob:							
Approved Demob:		Approved By:		Date:		Time:	
Today's Burning Index:							

WILDERNESS FIRE CONSIDERATIONS

- Ensure intrusion authorization is approved prior to each mission, (i.e. longline, landings, paracargo, etc...)
- Plan early and ask early to allow enough time for the approval process

Authorized Mechanical Use	Suppression	Support	Demob	Dates of Use	Number of Uses	Hours of Use
Smokejumpers (# of jumps)						
Rappelers (# Rappelers)						
Helicopter Landing (# of Landings)						
Helispot Development (# of turns)						
Helicopter Longline (# of turns)						
Helicopter Buckets (# dips and drops)						
Para cargo/ Cargo Let-down (# of pieces)						
Airtankers (# of drops)						
Chain Saws (# of saws, hours used)						
Pumps (# of pumps, hours used)						
Generators (# of generators, hours used)						

Notes:

INDIVIDUAL FIRE REPORT

FIRE NAME

Legal: T: R: S: ¼ Section:

District # / Management Code:

IDENTIFICATION

1. Region / Forest / District ID and SO Fire Number:

2. Protecting Agency at Origin:

3. Ownership at Origin / State at Origin:

4. Fire Management Analysis Zone:

5. Adjoining Forest Report Number (if Applicable):

OCCURANCE

6. Point of Origin:

Lat:

Long:

7. Time and Date of Origin:

Date:

Time:

8. Time and Date of Discovery:

Date:

Time:

9. * **Detection Method:**

10. * **Statistical Cause:**

11. **Unplanned Ignition Designated as a Prescribed Fire:**

Y / N

ACTION

12. Appropriate Suppression Response (1- Confine, 2- Contain, or 3- Control):

13. Escaped Fire:

Y / N

14. Time and Date of Initial Action:

Date:

Time:

15. Time Final Suppression Strategy Attained (Control Time):

16. Time and Date Fire Declared Out:

Date:

Time:

17. Forces Used:

Up to Time Of:

Attainment of:

Initial Strategy:

Or Escape:

DESCRIPTION:

18. FFF Cost (\$):

19. FMAZ NVC per Acre (whole \$):

20. NFS Acres (Acres Burned in Tenths of Acres):

21. Other Acres Inside:

22. Other Acres Outside:

Total Acres:

23. * **Fire Intensity Level (Flame Length):**

24. *Representative Weather Station:*

25. * **NFDRS Fuel Model Type:**

* **NFDRS Fuel Model Cover Type:**

26. Aspect (N, NE, E, SE, SW, W, NW, Ridgetop, Flat):

27. Elevation (feet):

28. * **Slope in %:**

Remarks (Include Aircraft by Type and Hours Used):

Submitted by:

Unit:




Date:

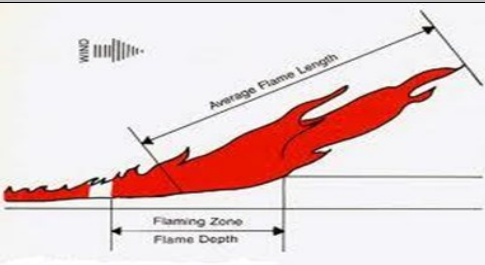
To be filled out by the District

* See Facing Page

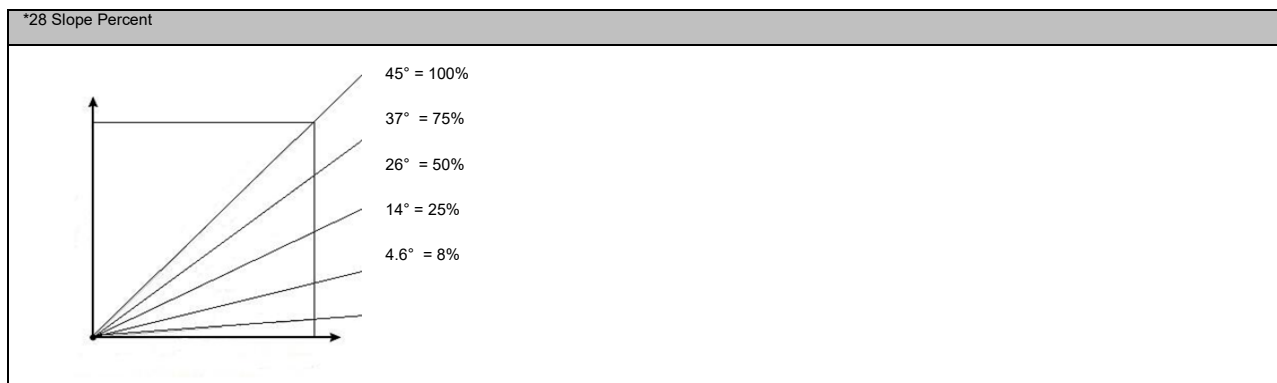
*9 Detection Method
1. Forest Service Lookout
2. Other Lookout
3. Forest Service Patrol
4. Other Forest Service Employee
5. Planned Cooperator
6. Forest Service Permittee
7. Forest Service Aircraft
8. Other Aircraft Observer
9. Infrared Detection
10. Other

*10 Statistical Cause
1. Lightning
2. Equipment Use
3. Smoking
4. Campfire
5. Debris Burning
6. Railroad
7. Arson
8. Children
9. Miscellaneous

*22 To Help Estimate Fire Size	
One Chain Equals 66 Feet	
	Any fire less than about 5 chains around is about one tenth (.1) of an acre.
	A fire that is the shape of a circle and is 12 chains around is about one acre (27 chains = about 5 acres)
	A fire that is long and narrow with a somewhat irregular shape that is 18 chains around is about one acre. (about 40 chains would be close to 5 acres)

*23 Flame Intensity Level (Flame Length)	
	<p>Flame length is the distance between the tip of the flame and the ground (or surface of the remaining fuel) midway in the zone of active flaming. Because the flame tip is a very unsteady reference, you must estimate the avg. length over a reasonable period of time.</p>

*25 NFDRS Fuel Model / Cover Type:		
*** First enter the National fire danger rating system fuel model, then enter the two-digit number for the general cover type in which the fire was burning in during initial attack. (Example: Y/20)		
NFDRS Fuel Models		General Cover Type:
NFDRS 2016 Fuel Model	Carrier Fuel Category	10. Annual grasses and weeds (mainly cheat grass)
V	Grass	11. Perennial grasses and weeds (bunch grass such as blue bunch and Idaho fescue)
W	Grass/Shrub	12. Mountain meadow grasses
X	Brush	15. Sage brush
Y	Forest	16. Light brush (fairly easy to walk through)
Z	Slash	17. Medium brush (taller and somewhat difficult to walk through)
		18. Heavy brush (very difficult or impossible to walk through)
		19. Old growth timber with an understory
		20. Old growth timber with mixed brush and reproduction understory
		21. Young timber (0" – 4" diameter)
		22. Young timber (4" – 12" diameter, light understory and a moderate amount of litter)
		23. Young timber (12" – 22" diameter, light understory and heavy litter)
		24. 1-3 year old slash (5-10 tons per acre)
		25. 4-7 year old slash (5-10)
		26. 8 years old or more slash (5-10 tons per acre)
		27. 1-3 year old slash (21 tons per acre or more)
		28. 4-7 year old slash (21 tons per acre or more)
		30. Litter and downfall (5-10 tons per acre)
		31. Litter and downfall (11-20 tons per acre)
		34. Non-forest fuel series such as dumps, burning, vehicles, buildings, sawdust, piles, log decks, etc.



PAF FIRE UPDATE REPORT

Date:	Time:	Size (Acres):
Active perimeter (%)	% Contained (<u>Once Contained, provide P.O.O. lat/long to Dispatch!</u>)	
Current Fire Behavior (Actively burning, flame lengths, smoldering, creeping, etc.)		Fuel Types (Fuel models, grass, brush, timber, duff, large/small diameter logs, etc.)
Plans for the current and next operational period		Resource needs for the current and next operational period
Logistical needs for the current and next operational period		Specific concerns (Administrative, risk management, etc.)

PAF FIRE UPDATE REPORT

Date:	Time:	Size (acres):
Active perimeter (%)	% Contained (<u>Once Contained, provide P.O.O. lat/long to Dispatch!</u>)	
Current Fire Behavior (Actively burning, flame lengths, smoldering, creeping, etc.)		Fuel Types (Fuel models, grass, brush, timber, duff, large/small diameter logs, etc.)
Plans for the current and next operational period		Resource needs for the current and next operational period
Logistical needs for the current and next operational period		Specific concerns (Administrative, risk management, etc.)

Financial Code / Override:		PAYETTE LINE SUPPLY ORDER					Sent by:		GPS Datum: NAD83 GPS Format: Ex: 116° 05' 50"	
Date/Time Needed:		Incident Name:		Mode of Delivery:			Location for Delivery: (DIV / LZ / DP / Lat-Long)			
				Driven: Helicopter: Para Cargo:						
Line Item	NFES#	Item Description	U/I	QTY	Line Item	NFES#	Item Description	U/I	QTY	
1	Non-Warehouse	Fresh Food: <i>See Page 2 for REQUIRED information.</i>	# (See Pg 2)		31	003870	Kit-Accessory, Pump, Portable, High-Pressure- Accessories for Mark III (Do you need Items #30, 32?)	KT		
2	Non-Warehouse	Meals – Breakfasts	EA		32	*	MK III Fish Screen	EA		
3	Non-Warehouse	Meals – Lunches	EA		33	*	Kit, Pump Shindaiwa	KT		
4	Non-Warehouse	Meals – Dinners	EA		34	*	Kit, 1 ½" Hose Pack	KT		
5	001842	Food, MRE's (12 in a Box)	BX		35	*	Kit, 1" Hose Pack	KT		
6	*	Food Box (For 2 People/48 Hrs)	EA		36	*	Kit, ¾" Hose Pack	KT		
7	000048	Water (5 gal) FULL / EMPTY	EA		37	*	Kit, PAF Extended Attack Hose Lay	KT		
8	Non-Warehouse	Gatorade	CS		38	*	Kit, PAF 20 Person Spike Camp	KT		
9	000142	Paper, Toilet	RL		39	001048	Kit, Sprinkler	KT		
10	Non-Warehouse	Port-a-Potties	EA		40	001143	First Aid, Belt Type	KT		
11	Non-Warehouse	Hand Wash Stations	EA		41	000340	Kit, Chainsaw (20"Bar)	KT		
12	000022	Bag, Sleeping- Cloth	EA		42	000909	Water Bag Assembly (Full)	EA		
13	000070	Tarp: Yellow Fly with Poles	EA		43	000909	Water Bag Assembly (Empty)	EA		
14	000533	Cord, Nylon Shroud	RL		44	000426	Tank, "Blivet" 72 Gal.	EA		
15	000222	Tape, filament (Fiber Tape)	RO		45	*	Tank, Collapsible, Specify: 1500, 1800, 3000 or 6000 Gal.	EA		
16	000030	Batteries, "AA" - 24/Package	PG		46	001239	Hose, 1 ½" x 100'	LG		
17	*	Batteries, Specify Type _____	*		47	001238	Hose, 1" x 100'	LG		
18	*	5 Gal. Pre-mixed Gas 50:1	EA		48	001016	Hose, garden ¾" x 50'	LG		
19	Non-Warehouse	5 Gal. Straight Gas	EA		49	000010	Reducer, 1 ½" – 1"	EA		
20	001880	Bar Oil	GL		50	000733	Reducer, 1" – ¾"	EA		
21	000341	Oil, 2 Cycle	QT		51	000231	Valve, wye gated 1 ½"	EA		
22	000345	File, round 7/32", chainsaw	EA		52	000259	Valve, wye gated 1"	EA		
23	000351	File, Flat 8"	EA		53	000904	Valve, wye gated ¾" (brass)	EA		
24	000060	File, Flat 10"	EA		54	000835	Valve, shut off ¾" (brass)	EA		
25	000021	Bag, garbage 33 Gal	BX		55	000731	Tee, hose 1 ½" x 1"	EA		
26	*	Tool (Type & Amount) ____Pulaski ____Combi ____McLeod ____Shovel	EA		56	000137	Nozzle, plastic 1 ½"	EA		
27	000105	Fusee, signal device	BX		57	000138	Nozzle, Plastic 1"	EA		
28	000241	Torch, Drip (Do you need Item #29)	EA		58	000136	Nozzle, Garden ¾"	EA		
29	Non-Warehouse	5 Gal. Torch, Drip MIX	EA		59	*	Gravity Sock	EA		
30	000148	Pump, Mark III (Do you need Items #31,32?)	EA							



(Continued)

PAYETTE LINE SUPPLY ORDER

Line Item #1	Fresh Food					
	Fresh food will not always be available. Fresh food is guaranteed to stay cold for 3 days only. Food will be packaged per: 1. Crew 2. Number of personnel on each crew 3. Delivery Location (ie: If a crew is split between separate locations, list the crew/personnel/location separately.) 4. Special Needs (Vegetarian, etc.) Food is also packaged per the delivery method. It is important you consider each item, complete the grid below, and inform Dispatch of the following information.					
	Initial Order? <i>(Check, if yes)</i>	Resupply? <i>(Check, if yes)</i>	Crew Name	# of Personnel	Delivery Location <i>(DIV / LZ / DP / Lat-Long)</i>	Mode of Delivery <i>(Ground, Sling, Paracargo)</i>

Please use the first page of this form to order the line items listed below. The following is for your information, only.

Line Item #34	Line Item #35	Line Item #36	Line Item #37
1 ½" Trunk Hose Pack <i>Comes in 95 lb. slingable bag</i>	1" Lateral Hose Pack <i>Comes in 80 lb. slingable bag</i>	¾" Hose Pack <i>Comes in 40 lb. rucksack</i>	
600' of 1 ½" Hose	700' of 1" Hose	900' of ¾" Synthetic Hose	
6 – 1 ½" Gated Wye	7 – 1 ½" to 1" Reducers	9 – 1" to ¾" Reducers	
6 – 1 ½" to 1" Reducers	7 – 1" Forester Nozzles	9 – ¾" Gated Wyes	
1 – 1 ½" Adjustable Nozzles	2 – 1" to ¾" Reducers	12 – ¾" Inline Ball Valve	
1 – Rucksack	100' of ¾" Synthetic Hose	12 – ¾" Adj. Firemen's Nozzles	
	4 – ¾" Adj. Firemen's Nozzles		
	1 – Rucksack		

Line Item #37	PAF Extended Attack Hose Lay Kit			Line Item #38	PAF 20 Person Spike Camp Kit		
	NFES #	Item	Quantity		Quantity	U/I	Description
	001239	Hose 1 ½"	2000'		1	EA	Ice Chest, 48 Quart, with ice
	000231	Valve, 1 ½" Gated Wye	20		2	EA	Serving Utensils: Spoons, Tongs
	000010	Reducers, 1 ½" – 1"	20		1	BX	Matches, Kitchen
	001238	Hose 1"	1000'		1	BX	Cocoa Mix, 24 per box
	000138	Nozzle, 1"	10		2	BX	Instant Coffee, 24 per box
	000733	Reducers, 1" – ¾"	20		12	BX	AA Radio Batteries
	001016	Hose, ¾"	1500'		1	RO	Aluminum Foil
	000272	Valve ¾" Gated Wye	15		1	BX	Sandwich Bags
	000738	Shut Off Valve ¾"	15		1	BX	Baggies, Quart Size
	000136	Nozzle, ¾"	15		1	EA	Hot Can Lid Remover
	000857	Double Female 1 ½"	1		1	BX	Serving Gloves
	000856	Double Male 1 ½"	1		6	RO	Toilet Paper
	002059	Valve, 1" Gated Wye	2		5	RO	Paper Towels
					5	RO	Strapping Tape
					2	EA	Wash Basins
					2	BT	Anti-bacterial Soap
					1	EA	Lantern, Camp, with Batteries
					1	BX	Heavy Duty Trash Bags

DOCUMENTATION OF MEDICAL EVACUATION

Date:	Incident Number:	Incident Name:	Host Unit:
Incident Type:	Operational Period:	Incident Commander:	IC Type (1-5)
Name of Individual(s):			
Level of medical care on -scene (Check):	<input type="checkbox"/> Paramedic	<input type="checkbox"/> AEMT	<input type="checkbox"/> EMT <input type="checkbox"/> Other:
Transport Type (Check):	<input type="checkbox"/> Air Ambulance	<input type="checkbox"/> Ground Ambulance	<input type="checkbox"/> Combination
Nature of illness or injury and Name of Ambulance Provider:			
Assessment of Severity of Emergency which triggered Medical Evacuation (Check):			
<input type="checkbox"/> Red (Life or Limb threatening) <input type="checkbox"/> Yellow (Serious injury or illness) <input type="checkbox"/> Green (Minor illness or injury)			
Describe the situation(s) that made extraction via <input type="checkbox"/> ground or <input type="checkbox"/> air ambulance necessary. <small>In the description, consider factors including: Medical condition of the patient, proximity of fire, availability of other evacuation methods, terrain conditions, ground evacuation time, or other extenuating circumstances such as no resources available to carry the patient out, proximity of nearest ground ambulance, multiple patients or mass casualty, patient was short-hauled to helispot, immediate need for higher level of care).</small>			
<small><i>Incidents are fluid and complex. Decisions to initiate a medical evacuation via ground or air ambulance are based on the best available knowledge, experience, and training of staff on-scene and at the incident command post. Based on the information obtained at the time and considering all the above factors, the Transportation Type decision was made that the above patient(s) would have the best chance of a positive outcome. After considering all factors mentioned above, the government authorized the medical evacuation above, to get the patient(s) to the appropriate higher level of medical care in a timely manner. Employees are required to submit worker's compensation claims through their employing agency's prescribed process.</i></small>			
Signature of Medical Caregiver on scene (if available)			
Name:	Title:	Date:	
Signature of Medical Unit Leader (if available)			
Name:	Title:	Date:	
Signature of Incident Commander			
Name:	Title:	Date:	

MEDICAL PLAN (ICS 206 WF)

Controlled Unclassified Information/Basic

Medical Incident Report

FOR A NON-EMERGENCY INCIDENT, WORK THROUGH CHAIN OF COMMAND TO REPORT AND TRANSPORT INJURED PERSONNEL AS NECESSARY.

FOR A MEDICAL EMERGENCY: IDENTIFY ON SCENE INCIDENT COMMANDER BY NAME AND POSITION AND ANNOUNCE "MEDICAL EMERGENCY" TO INITIATE RESPONSE FROM IMT COMMUNICATIONS/DISPATCH.

USE THE FOLLOWING ITEMS TO COMMUNICATE SITUATION TO COMMUNICATIONS / DISPATCH.

1. CONTACT COMMUNICATIONS / DISPATCH (Verify correct frequency prior to starting report)

Ex: "Communications, Division Alpha. Stand-by for Emergency Traffic."

2. INCIDENT STATUS: Provide incident summary (including number of patients) and command structure.

Ex: "Communications, I have a Red priority patient, unconscious, struck by a falling tree. Requesting air ambulance to Forest Road 1 at (Lat./Long.) This will be the Trout Meadow Medical, IC is TFLD Jones. EMT Smith is providing medical care."

Severity of Emergency / Transport Priority	<input type="checkbox"/> RED / PRIORITY 1 Life or limb threatening injury or illness. Evacuation need is IMMEDIATE <i>Ex: Unconscious, difficulty breathing, bleeding severely, 2o – 3o burns more than 4 palm sizes, heat stroke, disoriented.</i>
	<input type="checkbox"/> YELLOW / PRIORITY 2 Serious Injury or illness. Evacuation may be DELAYED if necessary. <i>Ex: Significant trauma, unable to walk, 2° – 3° burns not more than 1-3 palm sizes.</i>
	<input type="checkbox"/> GREEN / PRIORITY 3 Minor Injury or illness. Non-Emergency transport <i>Ex: Sprains, strains, minor heat-related illness.</i>
Nature of Injury or Illness & Mechanism of Injury	Brief Summary of Injury or Illness <i>(Ex: Unconscious, Struck by Falling Tree)</i>
Transport Request	Air Ambulance / Short Haul/Hoist Ground Ambulance / Other
Patient Location	Descriptive Location & Lat. / Long. (WGS84)
Incident Name	Geographic Name + "Medical" <i>(Ex: Trout Meadow Medical)</i>
On-Scene Incident Commander	Name of on-scene IC of Incident within an Incident <i>(Ex: TFLD Jones)</i>
Patient Care	Name of Care Provider <i>(Ex: EMT Smith)</i>

3. INITIAL PATIENT ASSESSMENT: Complete this section for each patient as applicable (start with the most severe patient)

Patient Assessment: See IRPG page 106

Treatment:

4. TRANSPORT PLAN:

Evacuation Location *(if different: Descriptive Location (drop point, intersection, etc.) or Lat. / Long.)*

Patient's ETA to Evacuation Location:

Helispot / Extraction Site Size and Hazards:

5. ADDITIONAL RESOURCES / EQUIPMENT NEEDS:

Example: Paramedic/EMT, Crews, Immobilization Devices, AED, Oxygen, Trauma Bag, IV/Fluid(s), Splints, Rope rescue, Wheeled litter, HAZMAT, Extrication

6. COMMUNICATIONS: Identify State Air/Ground EMS Frequencies and Hospital Contacts as applicable

Function	Channel Name/ Number	Receive (RX)	Tone/NAC *	Transmit (TX)	Tone/NAC *
COMMAND					
AIR-TO-GRND					
TACTICAL					

7. CONTINGENCY: Considerations: If primary options fail, what actions can be implemented in conjunction with primary evacuation method? Be thinking ahead.

8. ADDITIONAL INFORMATION: Updates/Changes, etc.

REMEMBER: Confirm ETAs of resources ordered. Act according to your level of training. Be Alert. Keep Calm. Think Clearly. Act Decisively.

AFTER ACTION REVIEW

Incident Name:

IC:

Date:

Critiqued By: (Names of Attendees)

1. What was planned?
2. What actually happened?
3. What was the difference, if any, between questions one and two?
4. What can you do differently next time to meet objectives?

AAR Leader: (Name & Signature)

Date:

Reviewed By: (Name & Signature)

Date:

Comments:

FAST 5 SIZE UP

IC:

1. Lat:

Long:

2. Estimated Fire Size: acres

3. Spread Potential: Low Med High Extreme

Fire Behavior:

4. Values at Risk:

Proximity: miles

5. Additional Resources Needed:

Establish Presence as IC

Provide Briefing

Operate as a Dedicated IC

Develop Action Plan

Maintain Situation Awareness

Digital, Fillable, Incident Organizer:

<https://gacc.nifc.gov/gbcc/dispatch/id-pac/incident-organizer.php>

Visit Payette Interagency Dispatch's website for links to fillable forms, available resources, frequencies and more!

<https://gacc.nifc.gov/gbcc/dispatch/id-pac/pac/index.php>



Contact Payette Interagency Dispatch at:

(208) 425-8613

idpac@firenet.gov